DR. SEAMAN A WITNESS

OTS EXPERIENCES IN PORTO RICO AND

CRITICISM OF SUPPLIES FURNISHED TO THE MEN-HE MAKES NO REFLECTIONS

washington, Oct. 14.-The Commission investigating the conduct of the Army in the war devoted nearly all of to-day to the examination of pr. L. L. Seaman, of New-York, surgeon and major of the 1st Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, whose return from Porto Rico was signalized by sensational interviews in several highly enterprising newspapers, which the doctor declared on the witness stand to-day never took place. Dr. Seaman had been summoned to Washington by orders from the Surgeon-General, and was not informed until he reached here this morning that he was expected to testify before the Commission. In addition tion that he might be held subject to military discipline for the remarks attributed to him in published interviews. This fact, together with his physical debilitation due to his experiences in Porto Rico, had the effect of placing him somewhat at a disadvantage before the Commission, but he proved a capable, conscientious and forceful witness, and the statements which were made by him could not be shaken by the severest cross-questioning. The ordeal was an

Dr. Seaman was pitiably emaclated, having lost more than one-fifth of his weight during the campaign. Unaccustomed to the rigor of milltary life and unfamiliar with the exactions of discipline, he was compelled by the questions put to him to make replies regarding the amination he exclaimed dramatically that he was ready to answer all interrogatories affecting his professional qualities and duties as a surbut he declined to be drawn into any criticisms of his superior officers or to comment on matters with which he was unfamiliar. He avoided expressing mere opinions on subjects not of a medical nature, holding that opinions were not what the Commission wanted, but

Altogether Dr. Seaman made a favorable impression on most of the members of the Commission, although he had some sharp tilts with In the mean time the War Department will probably take no steps to prosecute him for his elleged utterances in public on the arrival of the

Commission, called on Surgeon-General Sternberg and Adjutant-General Corbin. To the latter he said that he had made no statement his superior officers. He left Washington at to get your name on the books.

Lieutenant Hill, of the Navy, was also a witness. He was in charge of the landing of the Army at Santiago, and told the story of that

The Commission will devote to-morrow to preparation for its Southern tour, and will hold

DR. SEAMAN'S TESTIMONY Washington, Oct. 14.-Dr. Louis L. Seaman, major

before the War Department Investigating Commistion to-day. He saw service in Porto Rico, and had quoted as making serious charges concerning the methods of conducting the war. that he be permitted to have present in the room as a triend E. F. Ayrault, an attorney, of New-York. The request being granted, he said he would affirm rather than be sworn. He declined to stand for this ceremony, saying: "I will sit: I don't we to stand up." No objection was made by the Commission, and the testimony proceeded Dr. Seaman said he had never seen any military

service before the beginning of the present war, but he had studied at Princeton and afterward in Berlin and Paris After joining the service and before going to Porto Rico be was stawith disease or casualty. The command sailed sickness going out. He had left Porto Rico on September 20. The regiment had enjoyed better and there were only two deaths in the command hospital was established, and there was never at eny time a deficiency in medical supplies. The lance supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department. The Commissary Department had also furnished sufficient Army rations, but he comin the tropics. "It is the same ration used in the lake regions when the mercury is 40 degrees below it," he said. He added that the men were at first not permitted to commute their rations, and they came to him by hundreds, complaining of this depof rice, and declared the officers insisted that the

for his patients, notwithstanding that he made frement and the surgeon of the corps. He was told that no other food was issued to any regiment in that service, and that it would be of no use to make a formal requisition in writing. However, the men in the hospital did not suffer, because the

CONDITIONS ON THE OBDAM

the kind, were not suitable for invalids. He rebe desired. As a consequence all the patients, with one exception, gained weight and strength on the Voyage He made no formal requisition to the Government authorities for different rations befation, and because of the willingness of the Red Cross to furnish what he considered better food.
When ex-Governor Beaver pressed the witness to explain why no regulation was made for con-

Snowden had told him they could not be had ald there had been universal complaint at the bospitals of a deficiency of suitable supplies. There Were times when the Red Cross did not have these. While there was no shortage of the regular rations. be thought many men had suffered for want of Froper food. He had been told repeatedly that the cents a day ration for the sick could not be

to the general military hospital. MADE NO FORMAL BEQUISITION

Dr. Conner urged Dr. Scaman for a statement as whether or not he had made a formal written requisition for the commutation of supplies by the Commissary Department. The latter replied he had not done so, but insisted that his reason for this failure was found in the fact that he was constantly informed that no such exchange could be made. He said he had only six hours in which to supply the Obdam, and he had secured from the and made no formel demand for other suitable

and made no formal demand for other suitable sed for the sick. He said in reply to a question hat he did not know that the commissary at conce had on hand \$25,000 or any other sum, for supplying delicacies to the sick; he only knew that they were not supplied.

In reply to a question by Dr. Conner, Dr. Seaman and that while he was in Porto Rico the hospital's were overcrowded, the beds being within six inches it such other. When he left the leisand there were true and four thousand sick out of an army of ten thousand.

Dr. Sesman grow somewhat angry under Dr. Conner supplied on putting a question to his questioner. When

Cardinal Manning said:

The judgment of the whole world is safe-(" securus judicat orbus terrarum ").

The long continued and world-wide use of APOLLINARIS attests its merit.

APOLLINARIS is the Table Water of Royalty, Princes and our own Sovereign People. N. Y. Tribune.

N. Y. Medical Journal.

SHAFTER DEFENDS HIS LANDING.

AGUADORES.

Chicago, Oct. 14 -General William R. Shafter, re-

garding the Santiago campaign, says, as to the suggestion that the landing should have been at Agua-dores:

landed his troops at Aguadores in preference to

ALGER TO VISIT CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

AFFAIRS BECOME SETTLED.

day that he hoped to make a visit to the ports

occupied by the United States in Cuba and Porto

Rico some time in the winter, when affairs in the

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN WETHERELL.

TO BE HELD AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE

MICHIGAN WITH THE BODY.

Lafayette Post has received a cable dispatch from Santiago that the body of Captain A. M. Wetherell.

United States Infantry, in the assault on San

Juan hill, for which the post sent a coffin several

weeks ago, will arrive in charge of General Law-ton, by the Michigan, which sailed from that

port on October 12. Captain Wetherell was a mem-

the arrival of the steamer, at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall-st, at 5 o'clock in the after-

noon. Bishop Potter, Dr. Dix and the clergy, aided by a full choral service, will officiate. Lafayette

Post will be present in uniform, and the com-manders of every Grand Army post in and near

New-York have been invited to be present. The pall-bearers will be uniformed officers who par-

ticipated in the battle of San Juan with Captain Wetherell, including Colonel Roosevelt and all the

officers of the Regular Army near New-York, and

FEVER AT SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 14 .- The great amount of

typhoid and malaria among the enlisted men stationed at Sullivan's Island is causing the com-mandant, Colonel Rawles, much concern. At pres-

ent four hundred men are confined to quarters.

The mortality has seen light up to date, though the

death roll may be considerably swelled unless there

is an improvement in the conditions, particularly a

MEASURES TO AID THE SICK. Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 14.—Regarding the prevalence of typhoid and malarial fever at Sullivan's Island, Charleston, Lieutenant-Colonel, W. P. Hall, Ad-

jutant-General, Department of the Gulf, said to-

amount of signatures at Chindren's Island. There was a requisition some time ago for better quarters, and the winter tents are being constructed now as rapidly as possible. This will give the men floored tents, and make them very comfortable. There are two batteries of artillery and two companies of infantry at Sullivan's Islandabout five hundred men in all."

ADMIRAL SAMPSON NOT ILL.

Washington, Oct. 14 .- In consequence of recent

etatements that Admiral Sampson was in bad

health in Havana and would have to be relieved

from further service on the Cuban Evacuation Commission. Secretary Long sent him a telegram asking as to the truth of the reports. He has just received a reply from the Admiral, saying briefly that there is no truth in the reports, and that he is well

RATIONS FOR SOLDIERS ON FURLOUGH.

the amount they may draw each day for rations.

The Commissary Department has issued an order

to the Commissary at the Army Building, this city, that only 75 cents each day will be allowed

soldiers who are on furlough. This amount includes all rations for the day, and will hold good

for each man until he is mustered out of the serv-

furloughs have asked for rations in excess of the army limit. It has been the rule to arrange for

army limit. It has been the rule to arrange for rations for the men at some restaurant near the armory at which they enlisted, but this rule has not worked entirely to the satisfaction of the Department and a new order was at once issued. The result will be that either the soldier who is on furlough will have to take his meals at the place designated by the Commissary Department or else draw ration money at the rate set by the Department.

A cup of comfort,

good health and re-

freshment - made in

Wilbur's Cocoa

a minute—

amount of sickness at Sullivan's Island.

This is the first I have heard of any great

cessation of rain.

ton, by the Michigan, which

ber of Lafayette Post.

Dr. Conner attempted to repeat the question. Dr. Scaman said he had given his reply and would not answer again, adding:

"The questions put to me here are of a character calculated to place me in the false position of accusing the Medical Department of the Army of maladministration. Such is not the case. I regard the conduct of this department by Dr. Sternberg as above reproach and whatever fault there is was in another department."

After some sharp cross-firing Dr. Conner declared he would ask no more questions of the witness. Ex-Governor Beaver told Dr. Seaman that no question would be put to him that was not proper, but he would "insist upon his answering, and if he did not do so he must take the consequences."

Seaman declined to answer, eaving that he stood he was expected to appear before the

Dr. Seaman declined to answer, eaying that he understood he was expected to appear before the War Department after getting through with this Board, and, he said. I do not want to criticise my superior officers while I wear the shoulder-straps of an army officer.

He continued by saying that he had been so much misrepresented by the press within the last twenty-four hours that he did not wish to commit himself further. He then detailed the circumstances leading to the representations concerning his views in the newspapers. He said he had authorized no interview since he landed and that the article in a New-York paper grew out of a conversation between himself and a superior officer in New-York, which a teporier of that paper overheard. He also denied having read the article before it was printed as had been represented. This closed his testimony, and he was followed by Lieutenant F. K. Hill, of the Navy.

THE LANDING AT BAIQUIRI.

Lleutenant Hill was an officer on the Iowa when the army landed near Santiago and was in charge of the debarkation of the troops at Balquiri. He said the Navy supplied eleven launches and fiftybrought only one lighter. He gave the details of the landing, which he said consumed four days The Army was entirely unprepared to land and Lieutepant Hill said that as he viewed the matter the troops would have been unable to land and subsist after the landing without the aid of the A great deal of trouble was experienced with the captains of the transports, who had refused to go nearer the shore until he secured an order to them from General Shafter. Lieutenant said there was no wharf, but he had under-i that they talked of building one on which to General Shafter. ersonally?" saked a member of the Commis-

"Hed they no derricks?"

"Yes, but they were not strong enough."

This allusion to the weight of the commander at Santage caused a general laugh.

Continuing, Lieutenant Hill expressed the opinion that transports should be under the command of Navy officers until the troops were landed.

derogatory to the Secretary of War or any of to 10 p. m. to-day for registration. Den't fail

THE VOYAGE OF THE OBDAM LIEUTENANT BRIAND BAYS A MOUNTAIN HAS BEEN MADE OUT OF AN

Washington, Oct. 14.-The War Department authorizes the publication of a letter received by Colonel Charles Bird, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Army, from C. Briand, first Beutenant and quartermaster of the 5th United States Volunteer Infantry, who was a passenger on board the Obdam, which recently arrived at New-York from Porto Rico. Referring to some sensational statements in a New-York newspaper cerning the trip of the Obdam, Lieutenant

Briand says:

I have noticed in the papers that the reporters again have made a mountain out of an anthili. First in regard to the fire, I wish to state that we did roturn to Santiago, as the captain of the ship deemed it advisable to do so for the purpose of unloading some of the coal used as ballast which had become heated, but that it amounted to nothing, as it was discovered in time. I myself did not see as much smoke coming out of the hold as one would make smoking a cigar. As for the ship retting so hot as to cause the paint to blister of ausing any damage to ammunition on board, it is absolutely without foundation. The ship was andled well, both by the captain and crew, and he comfort of the passengers was looked after an able manner by Captain Allen. In regard to the sick on board, I wish to asset

know that the sick were looked after in a proper manner and had all the comferts there possibly could be had on a steamship. The convalencement were under the orders of Lieutenant Johnson, of the 18th Regulars. This gentleman looked after their welfare. I saw him issuing out ginger ale, maited and condensed milk, 18ms, etc. In fact, he looked to their welfare as good as any captain would to his own command, and I never did hear a single complaint, except in regard to the delay, which was unavoidable and for the safety of the passengers.

which was unavoldable and for the safety of the passengers.

I wish also to state that some of the newspapers had it that we were starving at Santiago on account of being short of rations. This was investigated by General Lawton, commanding the Department of Santiago, and I was informed by an officer in the commissary department at Santiago de Cuba that over eight millions of rations were on hand there at that time I myself never saw any starvation among the troops, and we had plenty, in fact more than I ever saw any troops having before waite on a campaign during my fourteen years continuous service.

The War Department also made public a list of sills of fare at meals supplied to the convalescents.

bills of fare at meals supplied to the convalescents on board the transport Berlin each day while on the way from Ponce, Porto Rico, to New-York. The following is a sample:

Breakfast-Porridge and syrup, potatoes and be tew with onions, fresh bread, tea or coffee wi milk and sugar.

Dinner-Verhicelli soup, fresh beef, potatoes, peas, taploca pudding, crackers.

Supper-Corned beef, dry hash, lea or coffee with sugar and milk, fresh bread.

NEW ARMY SOCIETY ORGANIZED.

A society to be known as the Society of the Army of Suntiago de Cuba is now in the process of forand will number eighteen thousand members. The membership of the society will consist of all offi-cers and soldiers of the United States Army who constituted the expeditionary force to Santiage, and who participated in the campaign between the dates of June 14 and July 17. The purpose of the society is to record the history and conserve the pected that local auxiliary branches will be es-tablished in many cities throughout the country. There are to be three classes of membership. First, original members, second, members by inheritance, and third, members by succession, to consist of those blood relatives of members of the first and second class to whom, in the absence of five and second class to whom, in the absence of liveal descendants, the right of inheritance may be devised by descedent members. The principal officers of the society are as follows: President, Major-General W. R. Shafter first vice-president, Major-General Joseph Wheeler; secretary and treasurer, Major Aifred C. Sharpe, register-general, Major Philip Reade, historian, Major G. Creignton Webb. There are to be three classes of membership A committee consisting of General William Lud-low, Lieutenant-Colonel John Jacob Astor and Major G. Creighton Webb are preparing suitable badges for the order.

SEVENTH ARMY CORPS CUT DOWN.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 14.-An order was issued from headquarters yesterday by which the Seventh Army Corps is changed from three divisions to two divisions of three brigades each. This change was made necessary by reason of the many regi-ments recently sent away to be mustered out. As at present arranged the corps consists of twelve infinity and two davalry regiments. Definite orders have not as yet been issued as to when the corps will leave for Sayannah.

GEN. SUMNER TO COMMAND A DIVISION. Washington, Oct. 14 -- Major-General Sumner, who was promoted for gallantry in the battle of Sanwas promoted for gainantly in the battle of San-tiago, will soon be sent to one of the corps in the South, and put in command of a division. Gen-eral Sumner is at present chief mustering officer for Pennsylvania, but was at the War Departs ment yesterday and expressed his preference for active service. He has given attention to the care of soldiers in Southern climetes, and believes that some such system as Great Britain employs ought some such system as creaty in the command in Cuba was o be adopted. With his command in Cuba was capitain in the British Army, who told him that he troops in India and other treoteal climates were inspected every day by an English officer, to make sure that they were wearing the flannel belt make sure that they were wearing the flannel belt make sure that they were wearing the flannel belt make sure that they were wearing the flannel belt make for their skins, and also a pad on the backs of their necks. This was regarded by the medical flacers of the army as a great protection against likewases incident to tropical countries.

RETIREMENT WITH A PENSION FOR ENLISTED MEN-CLASSIFICATION OF NAVAL VES-

CAPTAIN LEMLY'S REPORT.

General Lemly, in his annual report to the Secre-tary of the Navy, usges simple justice to the "man behind the gun" aboard warships, and makes a strong plea for the retirement of Jack Tar after thirty years' service on three-fourths pay, if he is fifty years old in accordance with the bill which passed the Senate last session, but is still pending in the House of Representatives. Upon this point

in the House of Representatives. Upon this point the law officer of the Navy says:

When an enlisted man in the Army or Marine Corps has served for thirty years, either as a private or non-commissioned officer, or both, he may, upon his own application, be placed upon the retired list, in which case he receives three-fourths pay, with the rank he held at the time of retirement. An enlisted man in the Navy, however, serving beside the marine on board the same vessels, or at the same navy yards or stations, has no such privilege. A measure for the correction of this inequality by conferring upon the enlisted men of the Navy similar privileges of retirement to those now enjoyed by the Army and the Marine Corps has for some years past been advocated by this office and supported by the Department, and a bill for this purpose was before the first session of the present Congress, and was passed by the Senate. It is of more importance to the naval service that this or some similar bill be placed upon the statute books than would at first appear.

The certainty of honorable retirement after thirry years will tend to induce good men to enter the Navy, and will not only encourage those who are in the service to remain therein, but will act as a powerful stimulus to maintain the clear and honorable record necessary to secure the benefits of continuous service. In addition to these considerations it is unjust to the enlisted men of the Navy, who are at least equally deserving, to deny to them privileges of retirement which Congress has deemed it proper to extend to soldiers and marines. GIVES REASONS FOR PREFERRING BAIQUIRI TO Balquiri ought to be court-martialled and shot for incompetency. It was not a good beach on which to land. The ground was densely covered with a to land. The ground was densely covered with a vine or plant much more deadly than the poisonous ity. Through this the soldiers would have had to cut their way. The point was strongly defended and there was no water between Aguadores and Santiago. The ground was impracticable, if not impassable. Had I landed at Aguadores and invested Santiago, the Spanish would have had a road over which they could have retreated from the city if they so desired. My army went in over the hills and cut off the Spanish retreat."

Navy, who are to them privileges of retirements to them privileges of retirements has deemed it proper to extend to soldiers marines.

It is earnestly recommended that the House of Representatives be asked, through its Committee on Naval Affairs, to give early and favorable consideration to this measure, and it is believed that at this time, when the Navy has so recently rendered such valiant service in the defence of the country as has elicited the admiration of the world the appeal of the "man behind the gun" cannot fall to meet with well-deserved recognition.

Cantain Lemly also asks Congress to provide

Revised Statutes, in the following terms:

Revised Statutes, in the following terms:

1,529. The vessels of the Navy of the United States shall be divided into four classes, and shall be commanded as nearly as may be as follows: First rates, by commodores: second rates, by captains: third rates, by commanders; fourth rates, by lieutenant-commanders.

1,530 Steamships of forty guns or more shall be classed as first rates, those of twenty guns and under forty as second rates, and all those of loss than twenty guns as third rates.

The report continues.

Regarding the necessity for naval officers to have knowledge of military law, to be taught at the Naval Academy, Captain Lemly says:

officers of the Regular Army near New-York, and are expected to be present in full uniform. Colonel Bartlett, of the 22d Volunteers, with staff and officers, will also attend.

The regulation escort from Governor's Island will be ordered out and non-commissioned officers of the United States Army will bear the coffin into the church. Following the church service, the body will be taken to Arlington Cemetery for burial by the members of Lafayette Post on a special train. to Washington, where the funeral escort will be met by a battallon of infantry and a band for escort through the city to the cemetery, where the Grand Army ritual service will be used and the farewell volley fired.

Lafayetts Post feels that it has met with an irreparable loss in the death of this brave soldier and upright man. HEAVY RAINS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY CASES

Regarding the sickness Colonel Bawles said. "I acknowledge there has been a great deal of sickness at this post, but I could not really give an estimate of the fever patients. At present three-fourths of the garrison are confined to the head-quarters. Some are fever patients, and, besides these, there are quite a number with other allments. Fever, both typhoid and malarial, has caused much of the trouble, and it is entirely due to the great amount of rainwater that has remained for days on the surface. I have done everything to keep the temporary barracks well drained, and only recently had a large cistern built.

Commention are to court-marrial duty without preliminary training in the principles which determine the admissibility and the probative force of evidence, the rules of procedure, and those important doctrines, not always simple in their application which in the long history of our jurisprudence have been so carefully sunarded by the civil judiciary, and the purpose of which is to protect the rights of individuals, while maintaining those of the public. These principles, rules and doctrines are in their escences rules and doctrines are in their escences rules and doctrines are in their escences rules and doctrines are in their escences. I have done the court-marrial duty without preliminary training in the principles which determine the admissibility and the probative force of evidence, the rules of procedure, and those important doctrines of which is to protect the rights of individuals, while maintaining those of the public and the gradual and doctrines are in their escences. I have done the following the force of evidence the rules of procedure, and those important doctrines of which is to protect the rights of interior, and the purpose of which is to protect the rights of individuals, while maintaining those of the public and the gradual and doctrines are in their escences. built. Continuing Colonel Rawles said: The old building called the Moultrie House, which, I believe, was a hote, is the pesthole of the island. Out of six hundred and odd men quartered on the island. I am forced to put eighty men in this place. Every sanitary precaution has been taken to guard against fever, but it seems to do no good."

Colonel Rawles thinks that if he had the regular barracks built there would be no trouble of this kind. Commenting upon the debates in Congress over the bill recommended by the Navy Department for Captain Lemly, after stating that one measure had

captain Lemiy, after stating that one measure had previously passed the Senate and another the House, says:

The naval service presents a peculiarly interesting field of invention, with respect to which persons in the Navy are generally better equipped than others to become inventors. If they are denied the rewards which the Government extends to others, this fact will, it may fairly be assumed not prevent the making, from time to time, of inventions of value to the public service; but doubtless a wise public policy will commend the holding out to persons in the Navy of the same premiums for the exercise of inventive faculty which have proved of such immense value in the development of the general industries of this country. It was suggested in the course of the debate in the House, to which reference has been made, that an officer might invent and patent some device which would result in saving New-York City from destruction by a foreign fleet, and that in such case it would be hard to say what extravagant claim might be presented, based upon that invention. Is it not well in this connection to consider that in such a case the inventor would be entitled, in all probability, to the full measure of reward which a United States court would allow, and, further, that high considerations of public policy urge the importance of stimulating the exercise of such inventive power by every reasonable and proper promise of compensation?

There are in the naval service at present, and doubtless always will be, men of unusual genius and ability. Such genius may or may not prove responsive to a military order calling its powers into action. National experience has shown that it is responsive to the rewards offered by our peculiar patent system. It is of great importance that naval vessels should be equipped in all, their complicated parts with the most efficient devices known or discoverable and the public can, in my judgment, well afford to pay whatever such devices known or discoverable and the public can, in my judgment, w

In conclusion, the Judge Advocate-General re-

in the naval service:

It is with great gratification that I invite your attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the large increase in the personnel of the Navy during the last six months, made necessary by the war with Spain, the number of courts-martial, general and summary, has not materially increased during said period, and that few really serious infractions of discipline and order, such as may reasonably he expected to grow out of a state of war, have arisen, despite the inexperience and the lack of smillarity with disciplinary restraints which naturally characterized both officers and men drawn from civil life. While this result is, without doubt, in a great measure due to the unusually active employment of the naval forces, it still speaks volumes for the discipline and efficiency of the service.

Be sure to have your name on the registra-tion books. This is the second day of regis-

The United States distilling ship Iris sailed yes-terday afternoon to join the Oregon and Iowa, and will proceed with them on their trip to the Phil-

Waltham Watches

Excel all others in Accuracy Durability

Economy

The new Riverside movement is now ready in Gold, Silver, and Gun Metal cases

Inspection Invited Howard & Co 264 Fifth Avenue New York

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Oct. 14.-The following Army and Navy orders have been issued:

Major EUGENE T. WILSON, commissary of subsistence.
United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged as
captain, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, only.
Captain OSMAN LATROBE, 4th United States Volunteer
Infantry, will proceed to the Department of Santiago
and Join his regiment.

and join his regiment.

Captain XENOPHON Z. HICKS, 6th Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Captain FRANK E. HOBBS, Ordnance Department, will make ten visits during each of the months of October, November and December, 1898, to the works of the Driggs-Scabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Cons., to inspect ordnance material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Major JAMES A. IRONS, engineer officer. United States Volunteers, in Special Orders, No. 85, September 9: 1908, Fifth Army Corps, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Captain WILLIAM H. LAMAR, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Captain JAMES G. WARREN, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, is detailed for duty, in addition to his other duties, as engineer of the Ninth Lighthouse District, to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel MILTON B. ADAMS, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, of that portion of his duties.

cond Lieutenant M'KEE DUNN M'KEE, surgeon, United States Volunteer Signal Corps. is homorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major John D. HALL, surgeon, United States, Major John D. HALL, surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, California, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, and to the commanding general, Department of California.

forpia:

Major WILLIAM F. DE NIEDEMAN, brigade surgeon.
United States Volunteers, will proceed to Jefferson
Enracks, Missouri, and report to the chief mustering
officer at that post for duty pertaining to the muster
out of 1st Missouri Volunteers. Major RUDOLPH G EBERT, surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Washing-ton, and report to the commanding officer of that post

Acting Assistant Surgeon WILLIAM E. DE SALAZAR, United States Army will proceed from New-York City. N. Y., to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding general, Seventh Army Corps, for duty. Acting Assistant Surgeon THOMAS Y. ABY, United States Army, will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding general. Seventh Army Corps, for duty.

general, Seventh Army Corps, for duty.

Major MARSHALL, W. WOOD, surgeon, United States
Army, is releved from further duty with troops in
the field and at Camp Wikoff, Montauly Point, NewYork, and will proceed to Boise Barracks. Idaho, and
turn over the medical property for which he is responsible at that post, upon conclusion of which he
will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and report to
the commanding officer of that post for duty. First Lieutenant GUY C. M. GODFREY, assistant sur-geot, United States Army, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding officer, 10th Living States Cavalry, for duty with that regiment.

Ala. and report to the commanding officer. 10th United States Cavalry, for duty with that regiment. First Lieutenant JAMES M. KENNEDY, assistant surgeon. United States Army, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala. and report to Brigader-General LOUIS H. CAR-PENTER, United States Volunteers, for duty.

Major TIMOTHY E. WILCOX, surgeon, United States Army, now on duty at Fort Schuyler, New-York will proceed to New-York City, N. Y. and report to the chief musteaing officer for temporary duty pertaining to the muster-out of New-York Volunteers, to relieve Major William C. Borden, brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers.

for WALTER D. M'CAW, brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from further duty at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and well proceed to Fort Parier, New-York, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

officer of that post for duty.

Major ALFRED E. BRADLEY, brigade surgeon, in command of the United States hospital ship Relief, now as Fort Monroe, Virginia, will proceed to this city and report to the Surgeon-General of the Army, and on completion of that duty will rejoin the United States hospital ship Relief at New-York City, N. T

hospital ship Relief at New-Tork City, N. T.

Major HARRY L. ROGERS, paymaster, United States
Array, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Willesbarre and such other points in Pennsylvania as may be necessary, to make payments, on
muster-out, to Pennsylvania volunteers, and the following officers of the Pay Department will report to
Major Rogers and assist him in the payments:
Major FRANK M. HAMMOND, additional paymester,
United States Volunteers.

Major GEORGE C. STEWART, additional paymester,
United States Volunteers.

Major GEORGE COFFIN, additional paymester,
Luited States Volunteers.

Major EUGENE COFFIN, additional paymester, United States Volunteers.

Major WILLIAM J. BLACE, additional paymester, United States Volunteers, Major WASHINGTON HAVERSTICK, additional paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Major MERRILL W. LANG, additional paymaster, United States Volunteers.

Major PIERRE C. STEVENS, additional paymaster. United States Volunteers. Major THOMAS C. GOODMAN, additional paymaster. United States Volunteers.

United States Volunteers.

Major EUGENE O. PECHET. Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington, D. C. to Governor's Island, New-York, and Middletown, Penn., for duty.

First Lisutenant CHARLES G. HARRIS, 10th Regiment Infantry, is hocorably discharged the service of the United States by the Secretary of War.

Major ELDRIDGE E. WRIGHT, 4th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this date.

The following officers will report without delay to Colors.

The following officers will report without delay to Colonel CHARLES C BYRNE actiant surgeon-general, president of the examining board appointed to meer at Governor's Island, New-York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Captain THOMAS SHARP, 17th Infantry, Second Lieutenant LOUIS H BASH, 18th Infantry.

EASH, lith Infantry.

First Lieutenant WILL/IAM E. RICHARDS, assistant surgeon, United States Army, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntaville, Ala, vioc Captain Charles Willoox, assistant surgeon, United States Army, who is hereby

relieved.

Major JOHN P. STORY, 7th Artillery, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Governor's Island, New-York City, vice Lieutenaut-Colonel Joseph G. Ramsay, 7th Artillery, who is bereby relieved.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant EUGENE H. CHAMBER-LAIN, 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in Special Orders, No. 5, September 14, 1898, Rib Piedras, Porto Ricc, is extended one month on account of sickness.

On the recommendation of the commanding general, 4th Army Corps, the following transfers in the 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry are ordered: First Lieutenant AUGUSTUS C. HART, from Company C to Company B.

Pirst Lieutenant JOSEPH C. WEST, from Company B to Company C. Second Lieurenant JOHN W. LANCASTER, from Com-pany A to Company B. Second Lieurenant CHARLES M. HILLIARD, from Com-pany B to Company A.

The following officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieutenant JACOB M. DOOLITTLE, adjutant, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, to take effect this date

date

Pirst Lleutenant C. WILLIAM NEWTON, assistant surgeon, 16th Onlo Volunteer Infantry, to take effect October 16, 1898.

Second Lleutenant R. L. LIVINGSTON, 12th New-York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect October 31, 1898.

Second Lleutenant PAUL R. TOWNE, 201st New-York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect this date.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES C. MATTES, 13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Captain L. T. BECK, 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Pirst Lieutenant J. WILSON POUCHER, assistant sur-

First Lieutenant J. WILSON POUCHER, assistant sur-geon, 201st New-York Volunteer Infantry.

The following cadet appointments to the Military Academy in the last week are announced: HENRY TRANTHAW, alternate, Camden, S. C. ALEXANDER S. S. DE ST. AUBIN, New-Orleans, SIDNEY F. LEWIS, alternate, New-Orleans, PREDERICK S. ARREN, Plattaburg, N. Y. GEORGE B. POND, alternate, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Lieutenant S. C. BERTOLETTE, detached from the Wil-mington and ordered to the Amphitrite. Lieutenant N. O. CHASE, detached from the Amphitris and ordered to the Detroit. Lieutenant-Commander W. J. BURNETTE, ordered command the Saratoga.

Lieutenant J. DOWNES, retired, detached from the Wabash October 20 and ordered home. Lieutenant (junior grade) R. S. HUTCHINSON, hon-orably discharged October 12.

Lieutenant (junior grade) J. H. MASURY, honorably dis-charged October 12.

Ensign S. D. GIBBS, honorably discharged October 12.

Ensign R. S. LOW, honorably discharged October 12.

Ensign W. C. F. AUFERMAN, honorably discharged October 12.

Ensign E. N. WALBRIDGE, honorably discharged Octo-Assistant Engineer F. C. WILLIAMS, honorably dis-charged October 12. Assistant Engineer N. MACY, detached from the Topeka and ordered home. Ensign S. F. SMITH, detached from the Potomac and ordered home

Assistant Engineer W. M. GARTON, detached from the Naval Hospital, New-York, and ordered to the Ver-Chief Engineer C. W. POE, relative rank of commander, October 12. Ensign A. BRONSON, Jr., detached from the Amphitrite

and ordered to the Wilmington.

Chaplain C. H. PARKS, detached from the San Francisco and ordered to the Essex.

Civil Engineer FREDERICK THOMPSON, ordered to the New-York Navy Yard, Engineer Thompson was recently appointed in the Navy Sier a competitive examination. He is a resident of Washington, and for several years has been in the Civil Engineering Department of the Southern Railroad.

Lieutenant T. H. HULL, detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Saratoga. Commander W. SWIFT, to duty as senior member of the special board to esperiment with and sample paint used in the Service. Lieutenant G. T. EMMONS, ordered to the Wheeling as executive officer.

Lieutenant J. M. HELM, from commander of the Hornet and ordered to the Richmond as recruiting officer. Assistant Surgeon T. G. ODELL, detached from the Cæsar and ordered home. He is relieved by Assistant Surgeon J. J. SNYDER, who is detached from the

Eneign C P. EUSTIS, ordered to temporary duty in connection with the case of OLINE RODRIGUES, and then ordered home. Honorably discharged: Ensign L. E. TUGE and Assist-and Surgeon G. M. QUALES.

NAVY READY FOR ALL EMERGENCIES.

AN INSTANCE OF THE THOROUGH PREPARATIONS MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Oct. 14 (Special) .- An instance of the comprehensiveness with which the Navy prepared for every imaginable contingency in the war with Spain was developed this week by the arrival of several large boxes at the Navy Department from Gibraltar. These were found to contain about \$16,coast of Spain in the Atlantic and the Mediterrato the muster-out of New-York Volunteers, to relieve Major William C. Borden, brigade surgeon. United States Volunteers.

Major BORDEN will proceed to Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. to relieve Major George W. Adair, surgeon, United States Army.

Major ADAIR will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty. Capriain HENRY R. STILES, assistant surgeon, United States Army, on expiration of his present sick leave of absence, will reioin his proper station, Fort Preble, Maine.

Captain JOHN E. M'MAHON, assistant adjutant-general. United States Volunteers, will report to Brigadier-General Louis H. Carpenter, United States Volunteers, commanding cavalry brigade, Huntsville, Ala. for duty.

Captain CHARLES LYNCH, assistant surgeon, United States Army, will proceed to Little Bock, Ark., and report to the chief mustoring officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the examination of the starkars as Volunteers, to be mustered out of service Corober 25, 1868.

Acting Assistant Surgeon JOHN W. WRIGHT, United States Army, will assistant Surgeon JOHN W. WRIGHT, United States Army, will proceed to Little Bock, Ark., and report to the chief mustoring officer at that place, for duty pertaining to the examination of the ist Arkangas Volunteers, to be mustered out of service Corober 25, 1868. nean, as well as the neighboring portions of Africa and the nearer Spanish islands, including the

MEN IN A STATE OF SEMI-MUTINY OWING TO POOR FOOD-PLANS FOR THE PARADE

men in the 201st New-York Regiment are in a state of semi-mutiny and threaten trouble if they

Ohio Battalion (colored) will also take part in the jubilee. General Graham will also attend with his staff, and expects to have every division, brigade and regimental commander with their staffs

alions, and every band of music and drum corps in camp. The troops will start on the evening of October 25, and return to camp two days later. After this the movement South will begin. Twenty-four sick men were shipped to-day from the distance of the control of t vision hospitals to Philadelphia.

ty-four sick men were shipped to-day from the division hospitals to Philadelphia.

There was great disappointment to-day when a big batch of applications for honorable discharges from the services came back from the War Department marked "Rejected by order of Secretary of War." All these applications were indorsed by regimental commanders, and a majority of the applicants were either college students desiring to return to their studies, or men of family. No further reason for the returnity of discharges, except for the best of reasons. When Colonel Kreps, of the 18th Pennsylvania, returns from a leave of absence, he will relieve Colonel Schuyler, of the 28dd New-York as temporary Brigade Commander.

Several Harrisburg liquor dealers have been doing a good business sending flasks of whiskey, etc., into the resimental camps, consigning them to trusted agents, to whom they allow a liberal commission on all sales. It is thought the 2d Tennessee men arrested last night obtained their whiskey in this manner, and an investigation of this illegal practice is being made.

Much excitement was created in Harrisburg today between a provost guard of the 202 New-York Regiment, and a soldier who was asked to show his pass. The soldier, who was asked to show his pass. The soldier who was asked to show his pass. The soldier, who was accompanied by a civilian, when asked for his rass, struck the provost. The men moved on, but were soon hated again by the guard, who ordered the soldier to accompany him to the guard house. The soldier refused, and there was a lively time. A large crowd gathered, and several provost guards coming on the scene. The men were sent to jail.

brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital from Camp Meade, died to-day from typhoid fever, and another died iate last pight at the Presbyterian Hospital, Their names are Lloyd Lucas, a teamster, of Alexandria, Va.; Private John J. Condon, of Company I. 3d Connecticut Volunteers, and Private Harrison G. Kimball, a member of Battery A.

Visalia, Cal., Oct. 14.—An earthquake felt here rocked houses on their foundations, broke crockery and aroused many people.

CHICAGO STOCKS.

NAVY Ensign B. F. JACOBS, ordered home on sick leave for three months when discharged from the hospital at Buston

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUDGE AD-VOCATE-GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

Washington, Oct. 14 (Special).-Judge Advocate-

The report continues: The report continues:

This classification of naval vessels was prescribed less than fifty years ago, but during that period so complete a revolution has taken place, not only in the construction of vessels of war, but in the design and power of a ship's offensive armament, that the system of rating according to the number of guns carried is obsolete. While other considerations enter into a determination of the question of rating, it may fairly be considered that a general division of naval vessels into classes upon the basis of tonnage would be much more satisfactory, and sufficiently applicable to present conditions to be available in practice.

THE DISTILLING SHIP IRIS SAILS.

will proceed with them on their trip to the Fani-ippines. While the battle-ships and their colliers sailed several days ago, the Iris will be able to meet them at sea, as she is a fast boat. The two battle-ships, with their colliers, are making a slow trip south, waiting for the distilling ship.

THE STEAMERS OF THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE
will be discontinued for the season on and after Tuesday, October 18. The Seabright Express will begin running on Tuesday, leaving New-York, foot Liberty-et, 3:45 p. m.; South Ferry, 3:25 p. m.

do not receive better treatment. They complain that they are not properly fed, and that they had nothing for dinner yesterday but meat and coffee. The men have had no bread for twenty-four hours because there is nobody in the regiment who knows how to use the field ovens, and the chief commissary officers insist that each regiment must bake the bread for its own men. The New-Yorkers have not been paid since they reached here, the officers being afraid they will take French leave and go home to visit their friends.

A battalien from every regiment in the Second Corps will be sent to Philadelphia to take part in the Peace Jubilee parade. General Graham has secured permission from the War Department to nove his command South at his pleasure. He is afraid of yellow fever, and he will keep his com mand in the North until he is driven out by the

cold weather. The Engineer and Signal corps and the 9th

The corps will be represented by twenty-one bat-

SOLDIERS DIE FROM TYPHOID FEVER.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Stocks active and firm. Biscuit shares in good

South Side L. 144 77 North Chicago. 216 To-day.

South Side L. 144 77 Strawboard 318 32 do pref 254 964 West Chicago. 256 964 Diament Match. 120 130 4 City Railway... 258